## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A microplate, comprising:

a frame including a plurality of wells formed therein, said frame is manufactured from a thermoplastic material that has been mixed with a non-toxic surface active material that can enhance a lubricious property of a surface of said frame which makes it easier to handle said frame.

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- 2. The microplate of Claim 1, wherein said frame can be easily removed from a thermocycler.
- 3. The microplate of Claim 1, wherein said frame can be easily removed from an injection molding machine.
  - 4. The microplate of Claim 1, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is a surfactant.
- 5. The microplate of Claim 4, wherein said surfactant has a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance number which is less than two.
- 6. The microplate of Claim 4, wherein said surfactant is a polyoxyethylene fatty ether.

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- 7. The microplate of Claim 6, wherein said polyoxyethylene fatty ether has a molecular structure of  $CH_3(CH_2)_{17}$ - $(OCH_2CH_2)_n$ -OH.
- 5 8. The microplate of Claim 1, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is a ethoxylated fatty alcohol.
  - 9. The microplate of Claim 1, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is stearyl alcohol.
  - 10. The microplate of Claim 1, wherein said thermoplastic material is polypropylene.
  - 11. A multiwell plate manufactured in such a way so as to improve the ability to properly carry out a polymerase chain reaction process, said multiwell plate comprising:
    - a frame including a plurality of wells formed therein, said frame is manufactured from a thermoplastic material that has been mixed with a non-toxic surface active that can enhance a lubricious property of a surface of said frame which makes it easier to remove said frame from a thermocycler.
- 25 12. The microplate of Claim 11, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is a surfactant with a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance number of less than two.

- 13. The microplate of Claim 11, wherein said surfactant is a polyoxyethylene fatty ether that has a molecular structure of  $CH_3(CH_2)_{17}$ - $(OCH_2CH_2)_n$ -OH.
- The microplate of Claim 11, wherein said non-14. 5 toxic surface active material is a surfactant that has a thermoplastic said relative to weight percentage of minimize order to determined in was material that extraction of said non-toxic surface active material from said surface during the polymerase chain reaction process. 10
  - 15. The microplate of Claim 11, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is stearyl alcohol.
- 16. The microplate of Claim 11, wherein said thermoplastic material is polypropylene.
- 17. The microplate of Claim 11, wherein said frame has a footprint capable of being handled by a robotic 20 handling system.

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18. A method for making a microplate, said method comprising the steps of:

liquefying a non-toxic surface active material;
coating pellets of thermoplastic material with said
liquefied non-toxic surface active material;

extruding said pellets of thermoplastic material coated with said non-toxic surface active material to create a melt blend;

cooling said extruded melt blend; pelletizing said cooled melt blend; melting said pelletized melt blend;

injecting said melted blend into a mold cavity of an injection molding machine, said mold cavity includes sections shaped to form said microplate;

cooling the injected melt blend to create said microplate; and

removing said microplate from the injection molding machine, wherein the non-toxic surface active material enhances a lubricious property of a surface of said microplate which makes it easier to remove said microplate from the injection molding machine.

25 19. The method of Claim 18, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is a surfactant with a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance number of less than two.

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- 20. The method of Claim 18, wherein said surfactant is a polyoxyethylene fatty ether that has a molecular structure of  $CH_3(CH_2)_{17}$ - $(OCH_2CH_2)_n$ -OH.
- 5 21. The method of Claim 18, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is stearyl alcohol.
  - 22. The method of Claim 18, wherein said thermoplastic material is polypropylene.
  - 23. A method for using a microplate, said method comprising the steps of:

placing the microplate into a thermocycler, said microplate includes:

a frame having a plurality of wells formed therein, said microplate is manufactured from a combination of thermoplastic material and non-toxic surface active material;

operating the thermocycler so as to cycle the temperature of contents within the wells of said microplate; and

removing the microplate from the thermocycler, wherein the non-toxic surface active material enhances a lubricious property of a surface of said microplate which makes it easier to remove said microplate from the thermocycler.

- 24. The method of Claim 23, wherein said microplate is manufactured in such a way so as to improve the ability to properly carry out a polymerase chain reaction process.
- 5 25. The method of Claim 23, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is a surfactant with a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance number of less than two.
- 26. The method of Claim 23, wherein said surfactant is a polyoxyethylene fatty ether that has a molecular structure of  $CH_3(CH_2)_{17}$ - $(OCH_2CH_2)_n$ -OH.
  - The method of Claim 23, wherein said non-toxic material is a surfactant that surface active thermoplastic relative to said of weight percentage determined in order to minimize material that was extraction of said non-toxic surface active material from said surface during a polymerase chain reaction process.
- 28. The method of Claim 23, wherein said non-toxic surface active material is stearyl alcohol.
  - 29. The method of Claim 23, wherein said thermoplastic material is polypropylene.

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